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## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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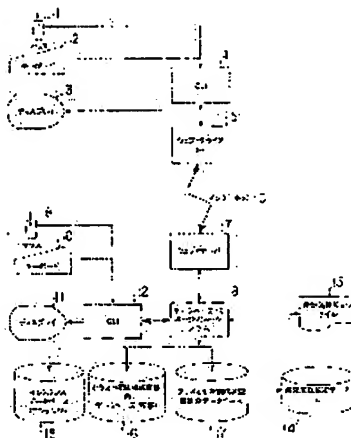
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MINAMINO NORIKO(54) HIERARCHICAL DATABASE DEVICE AND HIERARCHICAL DATABASE  
CONSTRUCTION METHOD

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a hierarchical database device capable of setting type attributes by associating them with the category of a hierarchical database.

SOLUTION: This hierarchical database device having a hierarchical structure in which the category of the low order succeeds the attributes of the category of the high order is provided with a means for setting at least one attribute owned by the first category as type attributes, and for setting accessory information including retrieval conditions with respect to the respective type attributes as the first type attribute set selectable by one operation, a means for making the category whose order is lower than that of the first category succeed the first type attribute set and a means for setting the second attribute set to be succeeded to the category whose order is lower than the category of the low order by using at least a portion of the first type attribute set.



TITLE OF THE INVENTION  
HIERARCHICAL DATABASE APPARATUS AND METHOD OF  
DEVELOPING HIERARCHICAL DATABASE

This application is based upon and claims the  
5 benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent  
Application No. 2002-339929, filed November 22, 2002,  
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by  
reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a hierarchical  
database having a scheme for inheriting the properties  
of classifications (classes) and, more particularly, to  
a database that can set typical properties.

15 2. Description of the Related Art

A versatile operating system (OS) such as  
Windows(TM) available from Microsoft Corporation,  
UNIX(TM), LINUX(TM), and the like adopts a tree  
representation as a graphic user interface (GUI) that  
20 visually presents a tree-like directory structure and  
file structure to the user and navigates the user to a  
specific directory or file. Among nodes of this tree  
representation, information (files and the like)  
contained in an upper node and that contained in a  
25 lower node have neither an inheritance relation nor an  
inclusive or subset relation, and nodes on a tree  
starting from a root node are merely holders that store

information such as files and the like, i.e., containers, which are connected in a tree pattern. Such structure will be specifically referred to as a "hierarchical file structure" in this specification.

5           On the other hand, databases such as an object-oriented database (OODB) and an object-relational database (ORDB) which has appeared as a partially improved version of a relational database (RDB) have a hierarchical structure. The hierarchical  
10       structure has a scheme that allows lower classifications to inherit the properties of upper classifications. Such database is characterized in that properties increase progressively by inheritance in lower classifications. Such scheme that allows lower  
15       classifications to inherit the properties of upper classifications is also called "inheritance", and such technique is described in many references (e.g., "Object-Oriented Concepts, Databases, and Applications, Edited by Won Kim, 1989, ACM Press"). In the technical  
20       field associated with object-oriented databases (OODB), classifications in a hierarchy are normally called "classes". This specification uses "classification" and "class" as terms having nearly the same meanings.

          In an object-relational database (ORDB), a table  
25       that allows inheritance corresponds to a class. Among tables in a hierarchy, lower tables inherit properties from upper tables. A property to be inherited in ORDB

corresponds to header information of each column that forms the upper table, and is inherited by lower tables.

5 In this specification, both the object-oriented database (OODB) and object-relational database (ORDB) will be generally referred to as a "hierarchical database". Data which belong to a class of each layer and have an identical property type will be referred to as "instances", and a set of such "instances" will be referred to as a "population" hereinafter.

10 Various implementation methods of a population are available. For example, in an ORDB, a population is implemented as one or a plurality of tables per classification. When a population is implemented as a plurality of tables, the whole population is expressed by a set operation and JOIN among tables.

15 The ISO13584 Parts Library standard (this goes by the name of "PLIB") is an international standard, which specifies the semantics of an object-oriented representation method associated with products consisting of a plurality of "Parts" or part library data, and its exchange file format, i.e., specifies the terms, representation method, and data format to be used. The contents of Part 42 of the ISO13584 Parts Library standard are common to those of IEC61360-2.

20 This standard is a scheme for classifying products in an object-oriented manner, clarifying a property group

that characterizes each individual classification, and exchanging contents corresponding to the classification via files. Therefore, the concept of property inheritance is included in that standard. Also, this  
5 standard is formed by quoting "ISO6523 "Structure for Identification of organizations and organization parts". Especially, this standard can assign globally unique identifiers to properties by exploiting ICDs (International Code Designers) specified by ISO6523.

10 A database such as an object-oriented database, which has a hierarchical structure in which lower classifications inherit the properties of upper classifications, has a structure in which the properties in the lower classifications increase  
15 progressively as they are inherited. For this reason, it is difficult to discriminate (typical) properties which are frequently used in selection by general users and represent classifications from other extrinsic properties or those which are required for exclusive  
20 use purposes or user groups. Hence, a manufacturing specification database of industrial products often has several hundred properties.

Therefore, when several ten property types appear upon selection of a product, it is not obvious for the  
25 user which of properties he or she should take notice to select an instance, or information associated with which of properties is typically requested. For

example, in case of a manufacturing specification  
database of industrial products, when properties are  
not categorized, the number of properties is too large  
to easily recognize the features of individual product  
5 instances and to select an instance by narrowing down  
its range using property values. For this reason,  
property types are often categorized.

However, in the conventional system, such  
categories are set independently of classifications  
10 (classes) (for example, IEC-61360-2 and ISO13584-42  
describe the categories of properties based on ISO-31.  
Or even when categories are set for respective  
classifications, they are simply inherited depending on  
the inheritance mechanism of a database itself having  
15 the aforementioned hierarchical structure, and cannot  
be independently and selectively inherited with respect  
to the inheritance mechanism.

Therefore, a new concept is required to set  
typical properties in association with the  
20 classifications of a hierarchical database.  
Furthermore, a database structure that preserves  
typical properties, a scheme for preserving query  
conditions for typical properties, and a scheme for  
presenting an instance that matches such query  
25 condition to the user are demanded. However, these  
structure and schemes fall outside the scope of the

ISO13584 standard, IEC61360 standard, and ISO6523, and have not been provided yet.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5       The present invention is directed to a database management apparatus and a database management method for setting typical properties in association with the classifications of a hierarchical database, and a method of developing a hierarchical database.

10       One aspect of the present invention includes a database management apparatus which manages a database having a hierarchical classification structure. In the hierarchical classification structure, a lower classification inherits a property of an upper classification. The upper classification defines a plurality of properties. The apparatus includes a  
15       setting unit configured to set a typical property set. The typical property set includes at least one of selective properties each selected from the properties defined in the upper classification. All of the  
20       selective properties are inherited by the lower classification. The apparatus also includes a storage which stores the typical property set in association with the hierarchical classification structure.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

25       FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram showing the arrangement of a hierarchical database apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows the relationship among classifications (classes), properties, typical properties, and query conditions (query condition sets);

5        FIG. 3 shows a case wherein typical property groups and query conditions (query condition sets) are respectively set in correspondence with a plurality of users;

10        FIG. 4 is a table showing an example wherein typical properties are associated with e-mail addresses;

FIG. 5 is a view showing an example wherein e-mail addresses are associated with typical property groups;

15        FIG. 6 shows a matching model of information registrars and information users;

FIG. 7 shows an example of a table that stores typical properties;

20        FIG. 8 shows an example of query conditions associated with typical property groups that contain inheritance properties for classification class 2;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart showing the setting sequence of a typical property for a class;

25        FIG. 10 is a flowchart showing the matching sequence between an information user and information supplier;



FIG. 11 shows an example of a GUI of a hierarchical database having one group of typical properties;

5 FIG. 12 shows an example of a GUI of a hierarchical database having a plurality of groups of typical properties;

FIG. 13 shows a description example of a typical property setting file;

10 FIG. 14 shows a window display example of a property set for an upper classification class "industrial instrument";

FIG. 15 shows a window display example of a property set for a lower classification class "flowmeter"; and

15 FIG. 16 shows an example of a typical property setting file for FIGS. 14 and 15.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram showing the arrangement of a hierarchical database apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention. This system is a Web (WWW)-based system via Internet 6, and its building components can be separated into those  
25 on the Web client 5 side, and those on the Web server 7 side. The system on the Web server 7 side corresponds

to the embodiment of the present invention. Note that the present invention is not limited to such client-server system that requires network communications.

5           A Web client 5 is built using a versatile computer, which comprises a mouse 1, keyboard 2, display 3, and GUI 4. The Web client 5 outputs data received from a Web server 7 to the display 3 via the GUI 4. Also, the Web client 5 receives data and  
10           commands from pointing devices such as the keyboard 2, mouse 1, and the like from the user, and sends them to the Web server 7.

          The Web server 7 can be built using a versatile computer, which comprises a mouse 9, keyboard 10,  
15           display 11, and GUI 12, as in the Web client 5. Furthermore, the Web server 7 comprises a database 16 which is also called a "dictionary", and stores classes and properties that form these classes, a database 15 which is also called "contents" and stores a group of  
20           property values of individual classes, i.e., instances, and a database 17 which stores typical properties of classes. Also, the Web server 7 comprises a database management system 8 which manages input/output of data to/from these databases 15, 16, and 17, and execution  
25           of searches.

          The typical property database 17 can be set and developed based on inputs from the keyboard 10. In

order to allow easy initial setup of this database 17,  
an external file 13 used to set typical properties or a  
typical property setting table 14 can be used alongside  
the typical property database 17.

5           The dictionary, i.e., the database 16 which stores  
classes and properties that form these classes records  
information about the relationship among classes. That  
is, when the user selects one class, he or she can  
recognize its upper class (super class) and lower  
10 class(es). The dictionary database 16 records  
information associated with properties that belong to  
each individual class. When the user selects one class,  
he or she can recognize information associated with all  
properties that belong to that class.

15           The typical property database 17 records  
information associated with typical properties that  
belong to each individual class. When the user selects  
one class, he or she can recognize all typical property  
groups which belong to that class and all properties  
20 which form each individual property group.

          In this embodiment, properties which represent a  
given classification are arranged into one or a  
plurality of groups of typical properties. Each layer  
inherits this group (as well as negative inheritance).  
25 Furthermore, each individual layer inherits such group  
as a "typical property set" that includes typical query  
condition values for typical properties together as if

a kind of class. Hence, the user can add/delete data to/from this typical property set, and can change conditions for each class. When the user selects an element on a GUI corresponding to this group, e.g., a  
5 button or the like, a dialog used to input information and a query value associated with properties that belong to one of the typical property sets is displayed, thus facilitating selection of instance data in each classification.

10           Each typical property set that contains typical properties of a class and their query conditions can contain extrinsic information such as use examples, input example, supplementary explanations, and the like in addition to the query conditions. Of these contents,  
15 only query conditions will be referred to as a "query condition set" hereinafter. Note that the concept of such typical property set is different from that of a query primary key or INDEX in a relational database (RDB) and is independent of them. If no layout/display  
20 order is designated between properties which belong to a given group, i.e., if they merely belong to a given typical property group, a specific display or inheritance order is not given. Each individual property set is independent, i.e., one property may  
25 appear in a plurality of typical property sets.

FIG. 2 illustrates a structure which expresses the relationship among classes, properties, typical

properties, and query conditions in the hierarchical database of this embodiment, i.e., the relationship among classes, that between classes and properties, that between classes and typical properties, and that  
5 between typical properties and query conditions. All classes except for a root class as the top of them can trace upper classes. Each class inherits properties, a typical property group, i.e., a group of one or a plurality of properties, and query conditions  
10 corresponding to that typical property group of a given upper class from that upper class. Therefore, in this embodiment, a query condition corresponding to a given typical property group can be considered as one class.  
<Inheritance of Query Condition>

15 This embodiment allows inheritance of not only properties but also query conditions, as described above. That is, as for a typical property used to search for a specific classification, a query condition corresponding to that property value, and an example of  
20 the query condition are also typical. Hence, lower classifications can often inherit and use query condition values corresponding to typical property groups of upper classifications. However, in a conventional hierarchical database, such query  
25 condition is to be filled by the user, and is not inherited unlike properties. That is, the conventional hierarchical database has no scheme for allowing lower

classes to inherit such query conditions as default ones.

Furthermore, the conventional database has no scheme that saves such typical property group,  
5 corresponding query conditions, and an identifier of each individual user who sets them or of a group to which such user belongs in association with each other, and presents, to the user, appropriate typical properties or a group of typical properties and query  
10 conditions corresponding the identifier of that user or a group to which he or she belongs when that user or an arbitrary user who belongs to the group wants to search for an instance about that classification again. The concept of inheritance of query conditions is different  
15 from those of inheritance and initialization of properties of "class" in C++ or Java that represents aggregation or encapsulation of foreign data type variables on a memory, which are normally provided by an object-oriented programming language, since it  
20 relates to query conditions with respect to a database.  
<Negative Inheritance>

This embodiment has an effect of losing a typical property associated with a newly added lower classification (sub class) by negative inheritance.

25 A database such as an object-oriented database, which has a hierarchical structure in which lower classifications inherit the properties of upper

classifications, has a structure in which the properties in the lower classifications increase progressively as they are inherited. However, in classifications of actual products or lifeforms, along  
5 with the advance of technologies or in the course of evolution of lifeforms, features or natures in upper classifications above a given layer may disappear in layers lower than that layer as an origin. Such disappearance cannot be appropriately expressed by the  
10 concepts of the conventional object-oriented databases and hierarchical databases.

For example, a conventional home electric vacuum cleaner has a power cable, and a power supply and the cleaner are always connected via the power cable.  
15 However, recently, an electronic vacuum cleaner, which has no such power cable for the purpose of improving operability, and drives a motor by converting electric power supplied from a battery into power, is commercially available. Also, a recent home electric  
20 iron is of heat accumulation type, which has a power cable between a power supply and its holder, but has no power cable on its main body which actually contacts clothes. These are classified as the developed forms of the electronic vacuum cleaner and iron. However, since  
25 the presence of the power cable is indispensable in the conventional electronic vacuum cleaner and iron, a property "power cable" is normally generated in

classifications of the electronic vacuum cleaner and iron as upper classifications.

Automobiles require combustion engines independently of their fuels (gasoline, diesel oil, and the like). However, recent ecologically friendly electric vehicles have no combustion engines. At this time, if "combustion engine type" as a property unique to an automobile is removed, and "engine type" is added as a new property to lower classifications (e.g., sedan and the like), problems can be avoided. However, in many databases irrespective of their types, once a property unique to a given classification is defined, instance data are input and stored according to that property. Therefore, deleting properties from classifications afterward often causes serious problems upon database management.

This embodiment allows setups that can import the new property inheritance scheme, i.e., negative inheritance. That is, a negative property, which means disappearance of a property and is incorporated in typical properties in a given classification, has a peculiarity in that the corresponding typical property groups in lower classifications do not inherit the negative property as an actually effective property, or the negative property is not handled as an effective one in these classifications if it is present.



FIG. 3 shows a case wherein typical property groups and query conditions (query condition sets) are respectively set in correspondence with a plurality of users.

5           In this embodiment, three typical property groups A, B, and C are respectively set in correspondence with users A, B, and C. These typical property groups A, B, and C are inherited from upper class 1. In FIG. 3, class 2 inherits typical properties and query  
10           conditions in dot-hatched ovals of those indicating the typical properties and query conditions from upper class 1. The identifier of each user or a group to which that user belongs is associated with this typical property set, and displayable and selectable typical  
15           property sets are limited in accordance with the identifier of the user or the group to which that user belongs.

<E-mail Message>

20           An e-mail or s-mail address is added to information that associates the typical property set and the user or the group to which he or she belongs. When a new instance that matches a query condition described in the typical property set is registered, an e-mail or s-mail message that advises accordingly can  
25           be automatically sent to the registered user or all registered users in a given user group using the e-mail or s-mail addresses.

In some cases, the user cannot find any instance that matches a condition that he or she wants upon searching the database, and an instance that satisfies the condition is registered in a class selected as the user's query range or its lower class (sub class). In this embodiment, query conditions are registered for respective users. When a new instance is registered, the existing query conditions of the users are applied to such instance to check if that instance matches the conditions. If the instance matches a given condition, a message that advises accordingly is sent to the registered user, thereby solving the aforementioned problem. Such instances that match the conditions are required by not only human users but also software such as other databases, applications, and the like.

A specific e-mail address may be in a database for the database or an application as the user. When new instance data that satisfies a condition is registered by an information supplier, the instance can be replenished as needed by receiving an e-mail message that advises accordingly.

In FIG. 4, the e-mail address of a user group "O△ Corporation Sales" is associated with user A for class 2 shown in FIG. 3; those of three imaginary users "William Shakespeare", "Thomas Mann", and "Ogai Mori" with B; and that of "user C" with C. FIG. 5 shows the

relationship between the e-mail addresses and typical properties.

When a new instance that matches a query condition described in a typical property set is registered, a  
5 URI (Universal Resource Identifier) of the instance that matches the query condition is included in an e-mail message to be sent to the user, thereby directly navigating the user who receives the message to a window that displays the instance. Originally, in many  
10 existing applications, the URI allows the user to drive a CGI or servlet by only clicking its character string, and to drive a script or program so as to display information on his or her Web browser.

In this embodiment, an e-mail address that can be  
15 directly accessed by another database or application set at another Internet address via a program is included as an address of a message to be sent when a new instance that matches a query condition described in a typical property set is registered. Then, an  
20 e-mail message is sent to that address, or an e-mail message is sent to an e-mail address that the latter database can indirectly access the contents of the e-mail message, thus automatically informing the database or application of update of instance data that  
25 matches the query condition. Furthermore, automatic data update in the latter database or application is implemented.

When an information registrar registers new instances in the database 15, and such instances include an instance which match a query condition described in a typical property set, an e-mail message is sent to the information registrar who provided that instance using an e-mail address which is given as one of property values in the instance or is prepared separately in association with the instance (e.g., an e-mail address which is described in a file whose URI is designated by a character string value of a property in the instance), thus matching between the user and information supplier of instance information. FIG. 6 shows a matching model between information registrars and information users. Note that a property itself that describes an e-mail address of the information supplier need not always be contained in a typical property.

In case of the hierarchical database, lower classes inherit properties set by upper classes. Hence, when an upper class sets a property corresponding to "information supplier's e-mail address" as, e.g. a character string type as one of inheritance properties, lower classes can have this property. Therefore, respective instances of lower classes respectively have a character string value of an e-mail address corresponding to this property.

Especially, when a standard code description method called a BSU (Basic Semantic Unit) specified by

Part 42 of ISO13584 Parts Library Standard is used as a property identifier corresponding to "information supplier's e-mail address", this code has a structure that becomes a globally unique code via the ISO6523 International Code Designer (ICD). Hence, one BSU (that is, property BSU or Property\_BSU) code is assigned to a property "information supplier's e-mail address", a database system is programmed to recognize that code as the one used to send an e-mail message, and this dictionary is open to the public as a standard dictionary. When the hierarchical database of this embodiment is used under such circumstance, a matching mechanism between information users and information suppliers can be equally effective for instance data with respect to all global product classification dictionaries, which are created by quoting the definitions in this dictionary.

<List>

This embodiment prepares one or a plurality of lists, which can be looked up from respective classifications, and each of which can be identified by an identifier (name or code). As elements of each list, the identifiers of properties which belong to a typical property set provided to a given classification, their display or layout order, and their query condition values are described. This list structure corresponds to FIG. 3. As the save format of this list, a table of

a relational database shown in, e.g., FIG. 7, may be used in place of a file. Query conditions may or may not be present depending on properties. In query conditions, those which bind a value may be described.

5 FIG. 8 summarizes the contents to be described in the table of FIG. 7 in association with class 2.

As for the display or layout order, when the list is used, the order described in the list may be used as a default display order. As a default state, the order  
10 described in the list not used to indicate the display or layout order, and integers or the like may be additionally described in properties to designate the display or layout order. Since the respective rows of the table in the relational database shown in FIG. 7 do  
15 not have any specific order determined in advance, integer or character string type fields are independently set in a "rendering order" column to indicate the display or layout order.

As the initial setting method of this typical  
20 property set list, the list may be generated with reference to the setting file 13 shown in FIG. 1, or setups corresponding to respective classifications may be loaded from the typical property setting database 14 present on a secondary storage such as a hard disk or  
25 the like and typical property sets may be determined for respective classifications.

In this case, the contents of the typical property set list associated with typical properties, which is generated based on setting files of upper classes and is to be inherited by lower classes, are often  
5 different from those of setting files for lower classes in practice. In this case, the contents of the typical property set list are temporarily determined using the contents of setting files to be inherited from upper classes. Then, the contents of the typical property set  
10 list to be defined in setting files of lower classes are added to the temporarily determined typical property set list. Or when the contents for upper classes are different from those for lower classes, the corresponding contents for upper classes may be  
15 overwritten by those for lower classes. Alternatively, the contents of the typical property set list are temporarily determined using the contents of setting files for lower classes, and the contents of the typical property set list for upper classes may be  
20 copied for properties which are not described in these setting files. In this case, since a typical property indicating negative inheritance is marked with "FALSE" in a "positive/negative inheritance" column, as shown in, e.g., FIG. 7, it can be skipped from being copied.  
25 With this method, the contents which are inherited by lower classes from upper typical property sets can be overwritten.

The layout and display orders of typical properties are determined in accordance with typical property sets determined in this way. The contents of the typical property set list are finally described and  
5 stored in a secondary storage device such as a hard disk or the like or in a file, thus obviating the need for determining the contents of the typical property set list from setting files prepared by the user.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart showing the setting sequence  
10 of typical properties for classes using a setting file in which the layout/display order is the order of appearance of property names or identifiers. If the order of appearance is designated by numerical values, these values are read and sorted to the order of  
15 appearance in a general process. In step S1, typical properties, query conditions, and extrinsic information of a class of interest are read from a setting file. It is checked in step S2 if query conditions are found. If query conditions are found, they are written in a  
20 typical property list (typical property set list) in step S3. It is checked in step S4 if negative inheritance is found. If negative inheritance is found, a property having a negative property is marked in step S5. In step S6, setups associated with properties other  
25 than those with negative inheritance are appended to the current typical property list.

<Matching>



As described above, when new instance data that satisfies a condition is registered by an information supplier, an e-mail message that advises accordingly is sent to not only the registrar of the query condition  
5 but also to recognized e-mail addresses of information registrars described as properties or their related information in the instance, thus allowing matching between users and providers of information.

When an e-mail address is recognized as a  
10 property, and a standard code method that complies with ISO13584 is used for a dictionary of the hierarchical database, 4-digit issuance group codes called ICD used to uniquely identify issuance organizations of individual information code systems on the basis of  
15 ISO6523 modify company/group codes in individual information code systems. Furthermore, these company/group codes modify individual class codes and property codes which are effective in each company/group. Hence, a class and properties which  
20 belong to that class in ISO standards can be uniquely identified.

ISO13584 has a scheme for quoting (to be referred to as importing hereinafter) some or all classification systems prepared by other groups and companies, i.e.,  
25 dictionaries into another dictionary when they are used. Lower classifications inherit properties imported by upper classifications in the dictionary.

In this embodiment, if an identifier (property  
BSU) of a property used as an e-mail address of an  
information registrar, which is defined by arbitrary  
standard dictionary A, is temporarily set and is  
5 recognized by the system, even when dictionary B that  
describes another classification system is used,  
dictionary B can import a property that describes the  
e-mail address of dictionary A in an upper class. As a  
result, a property that describes an e-mail address can  
10 be specified using a standard code of A without using  
any nonce, special, implementation-dependent property  
identification method and without being troubled by  
superficial differences of property names.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart showing the matching  
15 sequence between the information user and information  
supplier by informing the user of information of an  
instance that matches a condition. In this sequence,  
new instances are registered in a class to update that  
class (step S1). The class in which the new instances  
20 are registered is detected and specified (step S2). It  
is then checked if the registered class includes a  
typical property set associated with an e-mail address  
(step S3). If no such typical property set is found,  
since there is no address to which a registration  
25 message of a new instance is sent, the process ends. If  
it is determined in step S3 that a typical property set  
associated with an e-mail address is found, a typical

property set for the class from which the new instances are detected is collected (step S4). It is checked if one of the new instances satisfies query conditions of the collected typical property set (step S5). If none  
5 of query conditions are satisfied, the process ends. If one of the new instances satisfies query conditions, an identifier of the instance that satisfies the query condition, which is specified in a query condition set or specification information described in that instance  
10 is collected and saved (step S6). Then, e-mail addresses associated with the query conditions of the typical property set that satisfies the condition are collected, and an e-mail message which contains the instance identifier or specification information  
15 described in that instance as contents is generated (step S7). In step S8, the generated e-mail message is sent (transmitted) to the collected e-mail addresses. If this message is also sent to an information supplier (step S9), an e-mail message which describes inquiry  
20 information including e-mail addresses of customers (potential customers) to the address of the information supplier which is set in advance as at least a part of the specification information of the instance or its related information is sent.

25         FIG. 11 shows an example of a GUI of a hierarchical database having one group of typical properties. That is, one typical property set is

displayed on the dialog in association with a  
classification. When the user clicks a "TYPICAL" button  
in an upper portion of FIG. 11 using a mouse, he or she  
can simultaneously select all typical properties in  
5 this class. FIG. 11 shows properties for a flowmeter,  
which include more than one hundred properties. Hence,  
it is difficult for the user to determine typical  
properties among them. However, with the "TYPICAL"  
button, the user can automatically select typical  
10 properties, thus reducing the load on the user's  
operation.

Below the "TYPICAL" button, individual property  
names and their select buttons are displayed. It is  
preferable to identifiably display square buttons of  
15 typical properties, which are set in this class, using  
a different display color from other properties.

FIG. 12 shows an example of a GUI of a  
hierarchical database having a plurality of typical  
property groups. In FIG. 12, three typical property  
20 groups are provided.

FIG. 13 shows a description example of a typical  
property setting file. FIG. 13 corresponds to a case  
wherein the database has one typical property group.  
This typical property setting file describes all  
25 classifications and properties using globally unique  
identifiers (Supplier\_BSU) Class BSU) for  
identification classifications of information suppliers

and identifiers (Property BSU) for properties, whose format is specified by ISO13584 (and by ISO6523 for uniqueness). For example, FIG. 13 describes:

SandS\_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA001.AAE752 300<=Value<=800;

5 SandS\_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA001.JCIE002 Value=%tasuba%;

and

SandS\_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA001.JCIE003 6<=Value

Of these descriptions, SandS\_A113.9999/IECROOT is an identifier that represents an information supplier,  
10 AAA001 is an identifier of a class, and AAE752, JCIE002, and JCIE003 are identifiers of three different properties of classification AAA001.

Also, "300<=Value<=800" is a designation example of a query condition which designates a range for  
15 numerical value type property AAE752. Likewise, "Value=%tasuba%" is a query condition for character string type property JCIE002, and means a character string containing "tasuba" as a value. On the other hand, "6<=Value" is a designation example of a query  
20 condition, which is designated with one limit of the range, i.e., which is used to search for a value for numerical value type property JCIE003 is equal to or larger than 6.

FIGS. 14 and 15 show different GUI examples when  
25 only one typical property group is provided. FIG. 14 shows the contents of a property set for "industrial instrument", i.e., typical properties and query

conditions. FIG. 15 shows the contents of a typical property group (property set) for "flowmeter" as a class immediately below "industrial instrument". FIG. 16 shows an example of setting files for these two classes.

As indicated by italic letters in the list of FIG. 15, in "industrial instrument", "AC power supply voltage" (property BSU = JEMIMA\_P000014) and "company name" (property BSU = XJE011) are defined as typical properties. For "AC power supply voltage", "80<=MIN value<=85" is set as a query condition. As for "company name", "Tasuba" is designated using a character string. Also, this description is given to only a new typical property provided in this class. For this reason, the rendering order of "AC power supply voltage" (property BSU = JEMIMA\_P000014) and "company name" (property BSU = XJE011) is described so that they are added to the end of all typical properties inherited from "measuring instrument" as an upper class of "industrial instrument". However, in "flowmeter" as a lower class of "industrial instrument", the rendering order is given to all properties inherited from "industrial instrument", and designation of the query condition of "company name" is excluded. In addition, for "AC power supply voltage", "90<=MIN value<=100" is re-set as a new query condition.

As can be seen from re-confirmation of the rendering order (positions) and query conditions of typical properties displayed in FIGS. 14 and 15, the contents of the setting file are correctly set in  
5 typical properties and query conditions.

Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments  
10 shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A database management apparatus which manages a database having a hierarchical classification structure in which a lower classification inherits a property of an upper classification that defines a plurality of properties, comprising:

a setting unit configured to set a typical property set including at least one of selective properties, each of the selective properties being selected from the properties defined in the present classification, or an upper classification, and all of the selective properties being inherited by the lower classification; and

a storage which stores the typical property set in association with the hierarchical classification structure.

2. A database management apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the typical property set is independent of another typical property set, and an identical property may belong to both of the typical property set and the another typical property set.

3. A database management apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the setting unit further sets extrinsic information that contains a query condition for each property in the typical property set.

4. A database management apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the setting unit further sets negative inheritance in one of the properties in the typical



property set so that the one of the properties fails to be inherited by the lower classification.

5 5. A database management apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a display having a screen on which the properties in the typical property set are displayed in a display order inherited by the lower classification together with the typical property set .

10 6. A database management apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the display order is allowed to be re-ordered by the setting unit of lower classification.

15 7. A database management apparatus according to claim 1, which further comprises a registry to resister a first user and a second user, and wherein said storage stores a first typical property set to be used by the first user and stores a second typical property set to be used by the second user.

20 8. A database management apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the registry registers a network address of the first user which a message indicative of registration of a new instance which satisfies a condition is informed of.

25 9. A database management apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the registry registers the network address of the first user further informed of a URI of the new instance.

10. A database management apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the new instance is transmitted to the first

user in response to a request based on the information of registration of the new instance.

11. A database management method of managing a database having a hierarchical classification structure in which  
5 a lower classification inherits a property of an upper classification defining a plurality of properties, the method comprising:

setting a typical property set including at least one of selective properties, each of the selective  
10 properties being selected from the properties defined in the present classification, or an upper classification, and all of the selective properties being inherited by the lower classification; and

storing the typical property set in association  
15 with the hierarchical classification structure.

12. A database management method according to claim 11, wherein said typical property set is independent of another typical property set, and an identical property may belong to both of the typical property sets.

20 13. A database management method according to claim 11, further comprising:

setting extrinsic information that contains a query condition for each property in the typical property set.

25 14. A database management method according to claim 11, further comprising:

setting negative inheritance in one of the properties in the typical property set so that the one of the properties fails to be inherited by the lower classification.

5     15. A database management method according to claim 11, further comprising:

          displaying the properties in the typical property set on a screen in a display order, the display order being inherited by the lower classification together  
10     with the typical property set .

16. A database management method according to claim 15, wherein the display order is allowed to be re-ordered, using the setting unit of lower classification.

15     17. A database management method according to claim 11, further comprising:

          registering a first user and registering a second user; and

          storing a first typical property set to be used by the first user and storing a second typical property  
20     set to be used by the second user.

18. A database management method according to claim 17, further comprising:

          registering a network address of the first user;  
and

25     informing a message indicative of registration of a new instance which satisfies a condition to the first user according to the network address.

19. A database management method according to claim 18,  
further comprising:

informing the first user of a URI of the new  
instance.

5 20. A database management method according to claim 18,  
further comprising:

transmitting the new instance to the first user in  
response to a request based on the information of  
registration of the new instance.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A database management apparatus which manages a database having a hierarchical classification structure is described. In the hierarchical classification structure, a lower classification inherits a property of an upper classification that defines a plurality of properties. The apparatus includes a setting unit configured to set a typical property set. The typical property set includes at least one of selective properties each selected from the properties defined in the upper classification. All of the selective properties are inherited by the lower classification. The apparatus also includes a storage which stores the typical property set in association with the hierarchical classification structure.

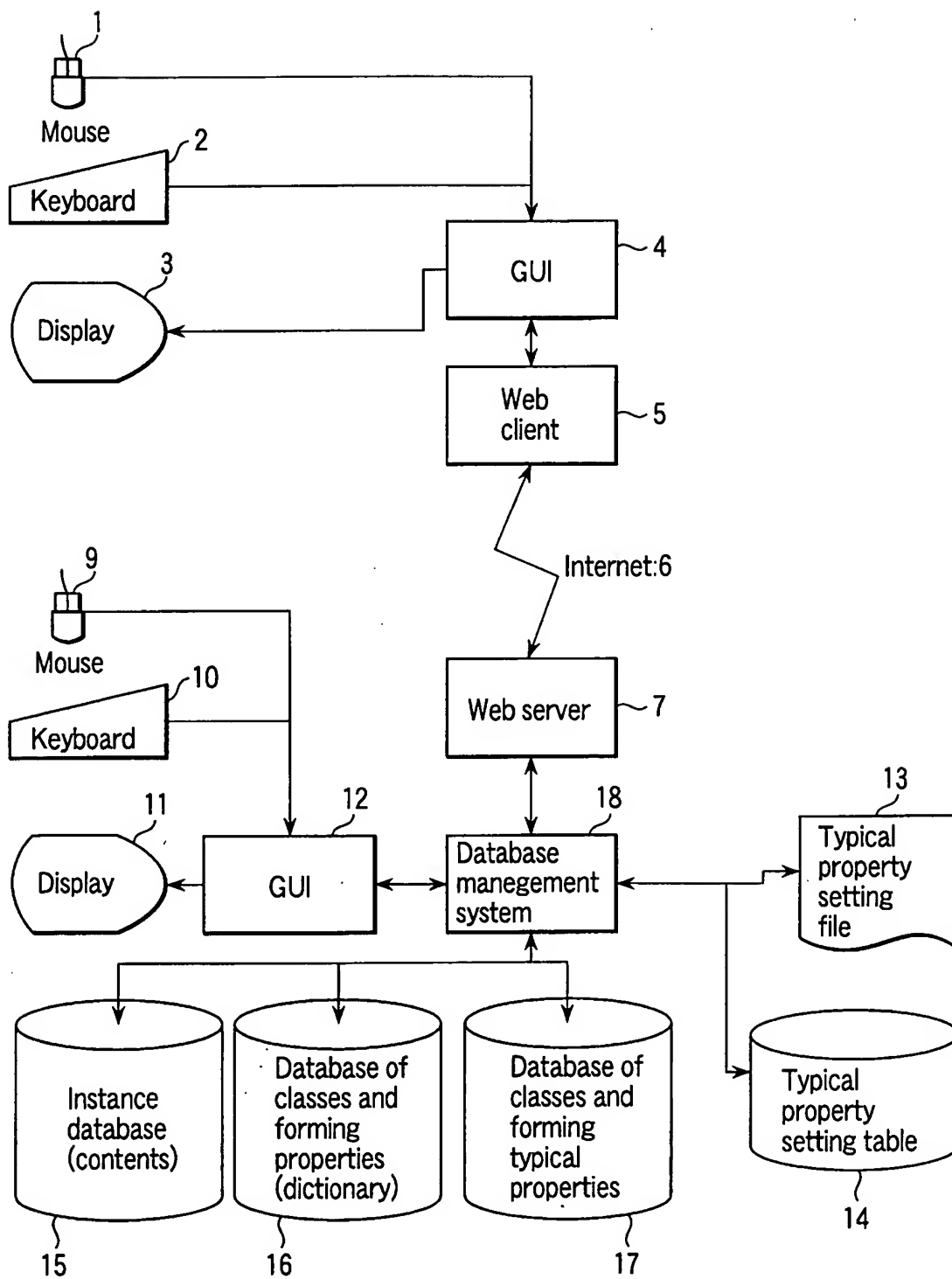


FIG.1

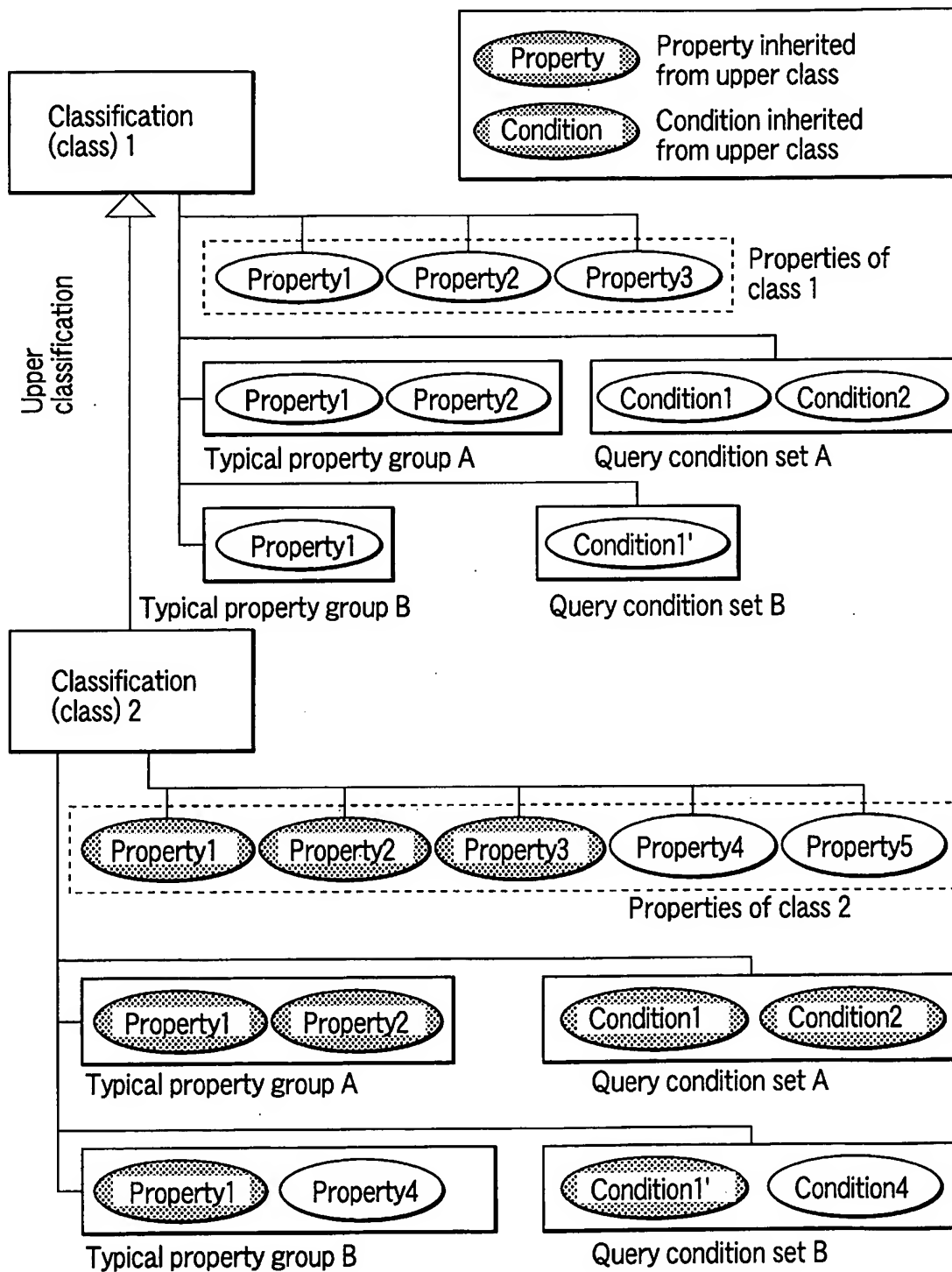


FIG.2

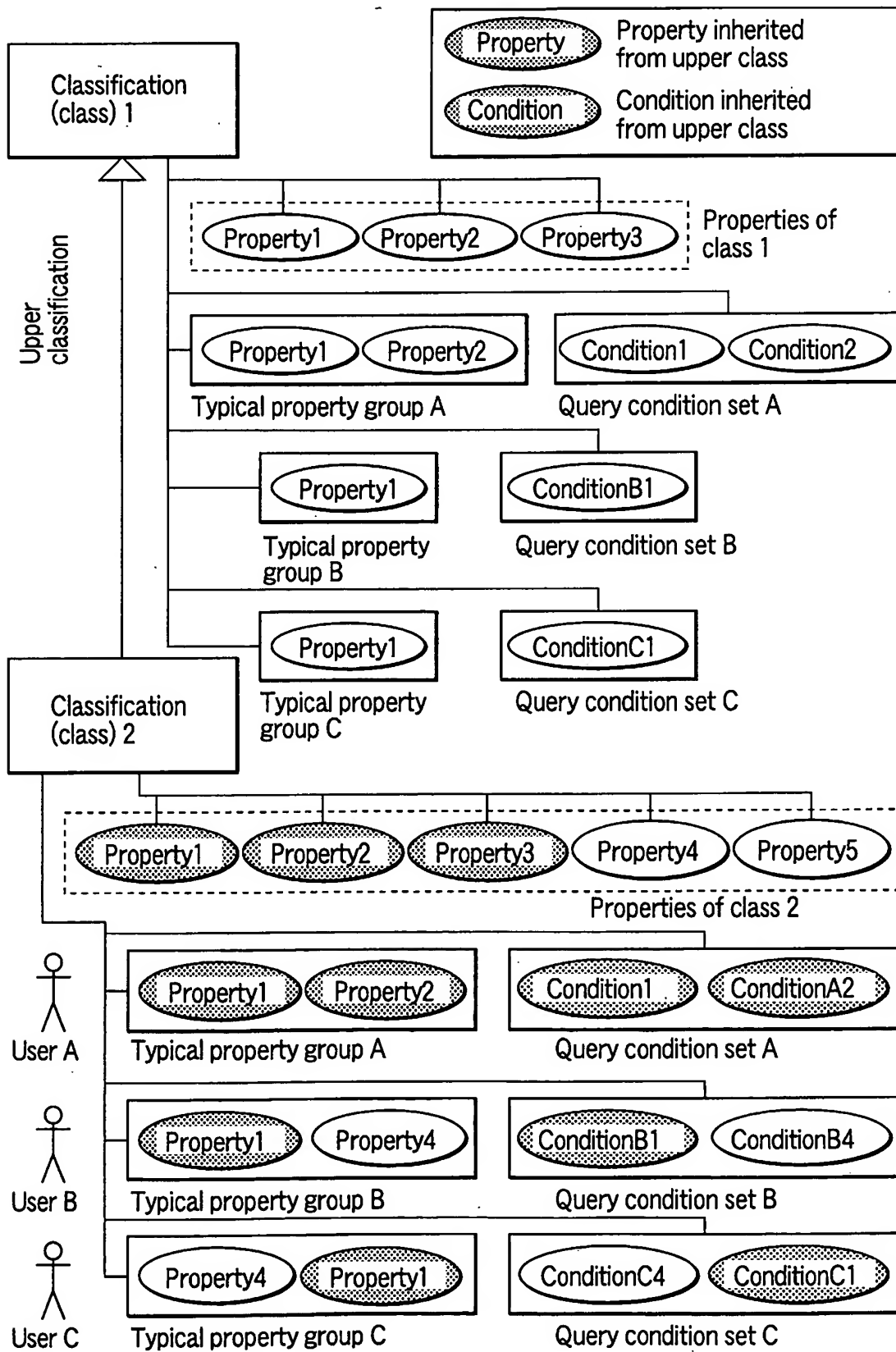


FIG.3



Definition class identifier	typical property group identifier	User/group name	E-mail
Class 1	A	○△ corporation sales	sales@marusan.co.jp
Class 1	B	Taro Yamada	taro@sample.co.jp
Class 1	B	Hanako Yamada	hana@sample.co.jp
Class 1	C	□○ corporation sales	sales@kakumaru.co.jp
Class 2	B	William Shakespear	Othello@sample.uk
Class 2	B	Ogai Mori	maihome@sample.jp
Class 2	B	Thomas Mann	Venice@sample.de
Class 2	A	○△ corporation sales	sales@marusan.co.jp
Class 2	C	User C	usr_c@sample.jp

FIG.4

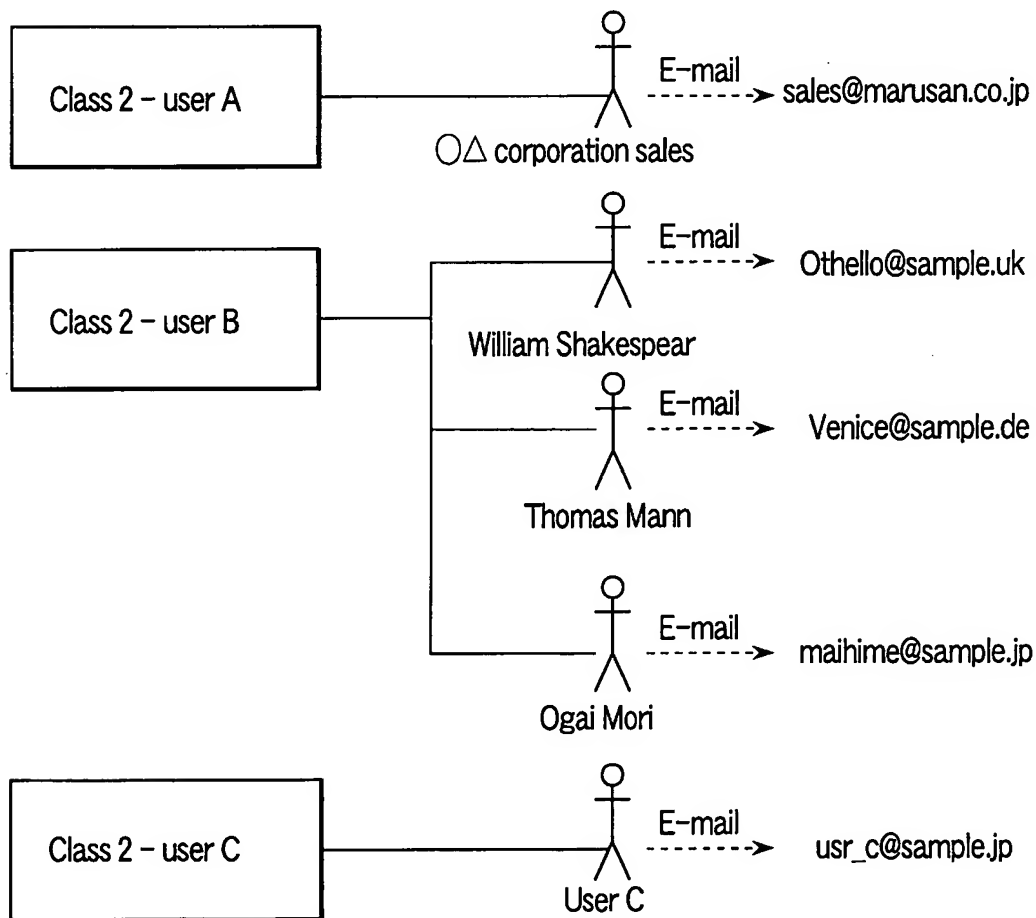


FIG.5

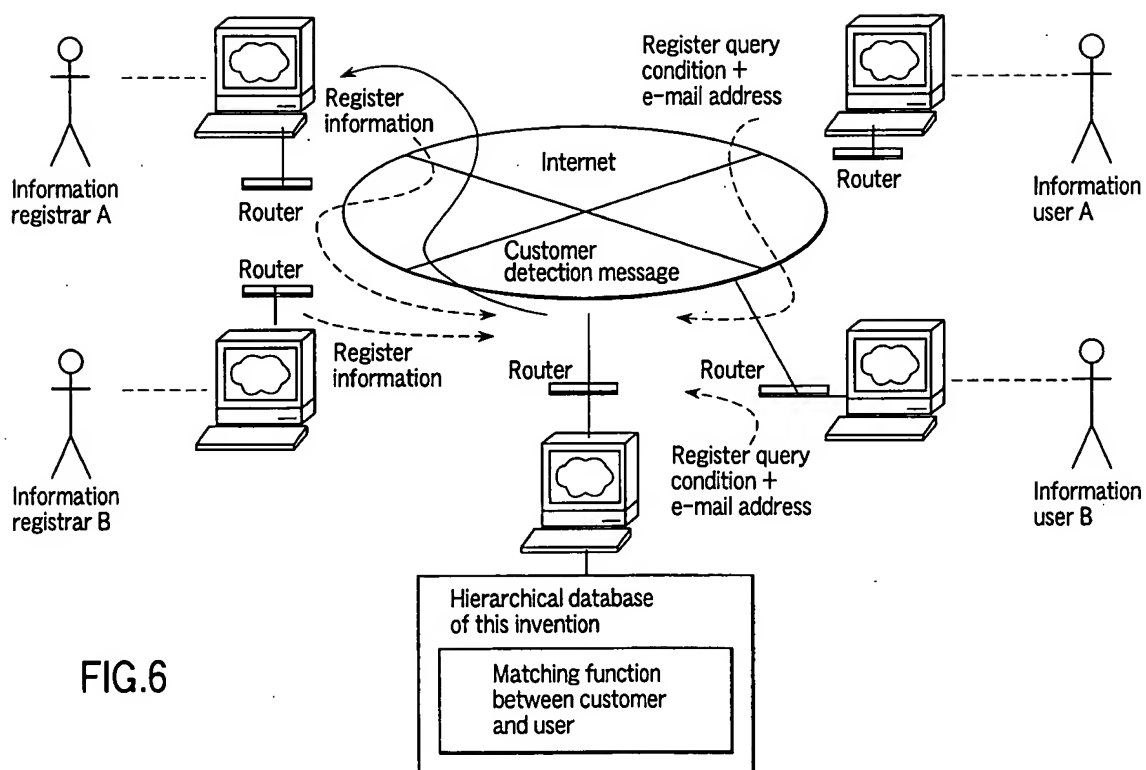


FIG.6

Definition class identifier	Typical property group identifier	Property identifier	Rendering order	Positive/negative inheritance	Query condition (example)
Class 1	A	Property 1	1	TRUE	$1 < Val < 2$
Class 1	A	Property 2	2	TRUE	$Val = 3$
Class 1	B	Property 1	1	TRUE	$1 < Val \leq 4$
Class 1	C	Property 1	1	TRUE	$Val = 5$
Class 2	B	Property 4	2	TRUE	$Val = \bigcirc \Delta \text{ corporation}$
Class 2	C	Property 4	2	TRUE	$Val = \square \bigcirc \text{ manufacturing}$

FIG.7

Class	Typical property group	Property	Query condition
Class 2	A	(Inheritance)Property 1	$1 < Val < 2$
		(Inheritance)Property 2	$Val = 3$
	B	(Inheritance)Property 1	$1 < Val \leq 4$
		Property 4	$Val = \bigcirc \Delta \text{ corporation}$
	C	(Inheritance)Property 1	$Val = 5$
		Property 4	$Val = \square \bigcirc \text{ manufacturing}$

FIG.8

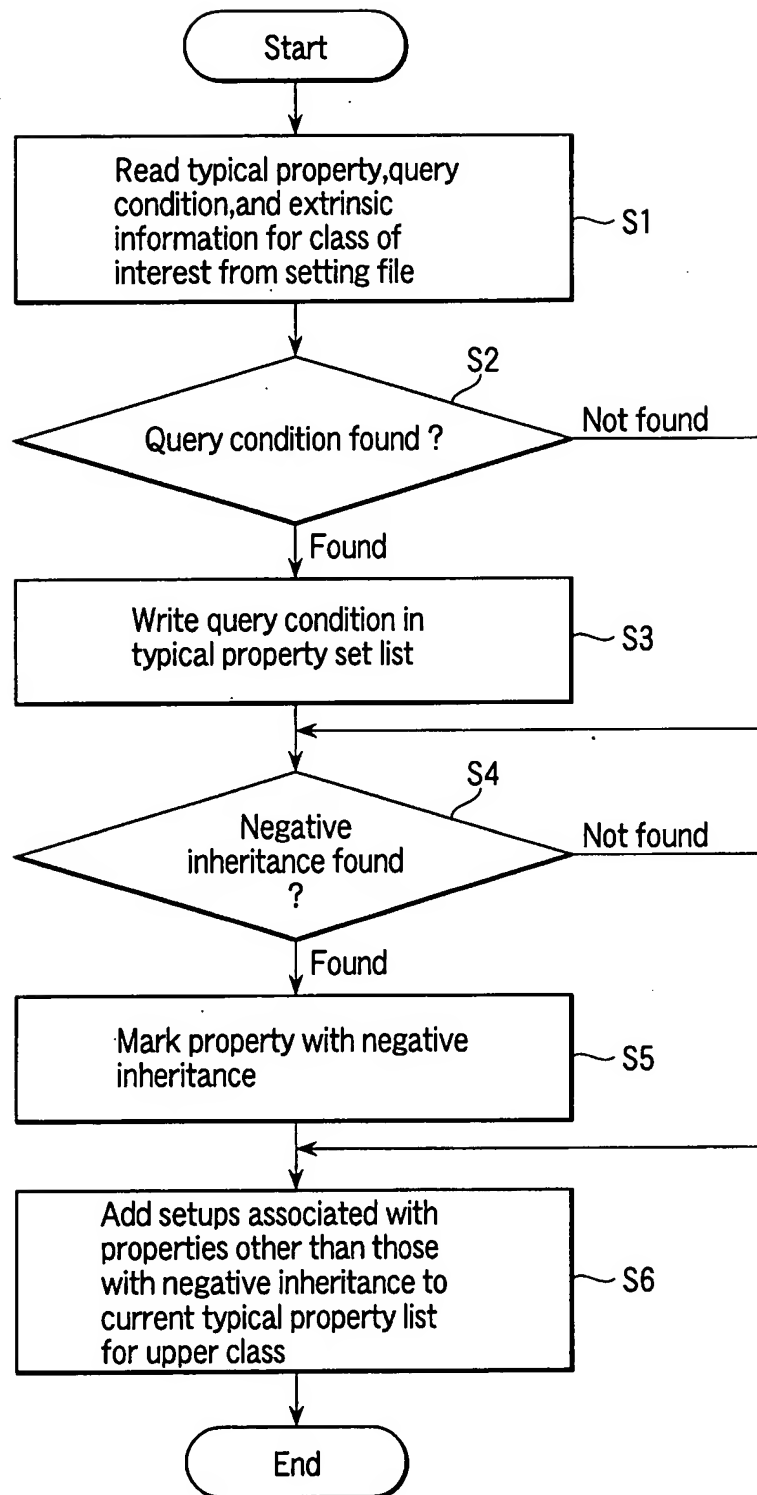


FIG.9

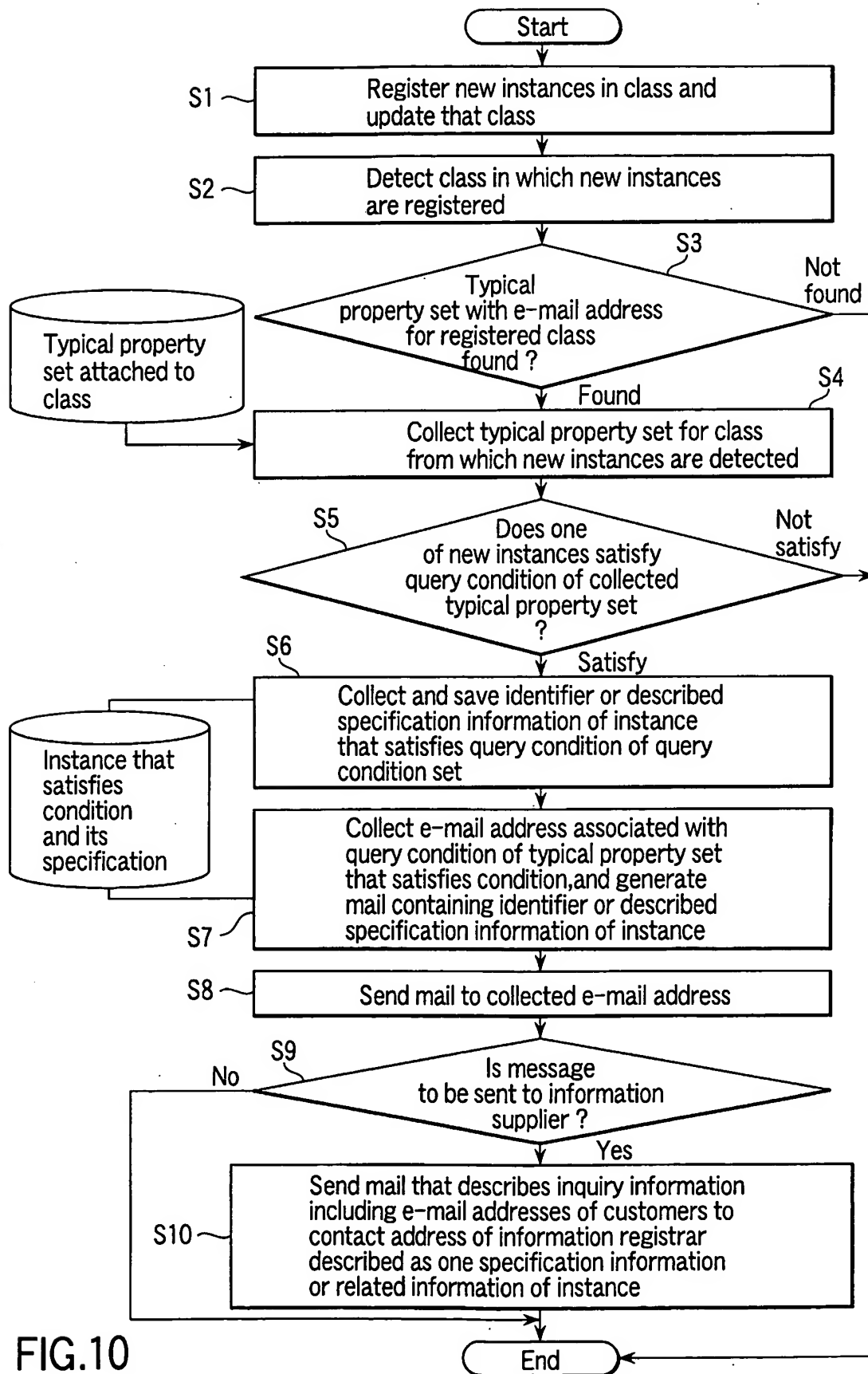


FIG.10

Property Select Dialog

☐ PreferredName
 ☐ BSU

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date	<input type="checkbox"/> AC POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCURACY
<input type="checkbox"/> ACCURACY RATING	<input type="checkbox"/> AIR CONNECTION RATING	<input type="checkbox"/> AIR CONSUMPTION AMOUNT
<input type="checkbox"/> AIR SUPPLY PRESSURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ALARM OUTPUT	<input type="checkbox"/> ALARM SPECIFICATION
<input type="checkbox"/> AMBIENT HUMIDITY	<input type="checkbox"/> AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ANALOG OUTPUT SIGNALS
<input type="checkbox"/> BATTERY OPERATING TIME	<input type="checkbox"/> BOLTS AND NUTS MATERIALS	<input type="checkbox"/> BOLTS AND NUTS Material of.
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILT-IN ARRESTOR	<input type="checkbox"/> BUILT-IN FUNCTION	<input type="checkbox"/> BUILT-IN INDICATOR
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILT-IN MANUAL CONTROL U.	<input type="checkbox"/> BURNOUT FEATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> CALIBRATION ENGINEERING U.
<input type="checkbox"/> COLOR	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATION LINE CONDIT.	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATION TYPE
<input type="checkbox"/> COMPANY CODE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMPANY NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> COMPONENT DESCRIPTION
<input type="checkbox"/> CONDUIT CONNECTION RATING	<input type="checkbox"/> CONNECTION TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSORTIUM STANDARD
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT ADDRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL FUNCTION
<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER APPLICABLE HUM..	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER APPLICABLE TEM..	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER CASE COATING C..
<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER CASE COATING M..	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER CASE MATERIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER ELECTRICAL CON..
<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER ENCLOSURE CLA..	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER MODEL CODE	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVERTER MODEL NUMBER

Contents in  List

Warning: applet window

FIG.11

Typical set			V	ALL	Clear	Serch
Shakespear Company						
Goethe Company						
○△ corporation sales						
<input type="checkbox"/> Accuracy rating	<input type="checkbox"/> AC Power Supply Voltage	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Consumption Amount				
<input type="checkbox"/> Air Supply Pressure	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Connection Rating	<input type="checkbox"/> Alarm Specification				
<input type="checkbox"/> Ambient Humudity	<input type="checkbox"/> Ambient Temperature	<input type="checkbox"/> Analogue Signal Type				

FIG.12

```

# Sample file for setting Typical data
#
#

PROJECT SandS
# For COMPONENTS class
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA001.AAE752 300<=Value<=800
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA001.JCIE002 Value=%tothiba%
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA001.JCIE003 6<=Value

# For MOTORS class
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA160.JCIMTE011 0<=Min 999<=Max<=1000
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA160.AAE752 Value=<=700
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA160.JCIMTE008
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.AAA160.JCIE004

# For FLOW METER class
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.JCIFM001.JCIFME009 Value<=0.25
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.JCIFM001.JCIFME006 Value=m3/h
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.JCIFM001.JCIFME028

# For LOW VOLTAGE THREE PHASE NP ENCLOSURE CAGE INDUCTION
MOTORS class
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.JCIMT023.JCIMTE032
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.JCIMT023.JCIMTE005 Value=true

# For CALS3-CV class
SandS_A113.9999/IECROOT.JCICV006.CLAS3CV01.JCICVE070 Vlue=%AAA0%
END

```

FIG.13



Easy Query-Microsoft Internet Explore

File(F) Edit(E) View(V) Favorite(A) Tool(T) Help(H)

Back Forward Stop Home Search History

Address(D) http://omnia/ebizcal/EZQuery.jsp?RESOURCE\_NO=1&TYPE=DB&PROJECT=JEMI&VERION=null Move Link

Top page Help PLIB versatile search English

Whole classification	Industrial instrument	JEMIMA CODE2
JEMIMA ROOT		
Measuring instrument	Detailed search	BSU property type Clear Execute search Maximum response lines 50
Industrial instrument	Property name	Query condition
Flowmeter	Exportable product	Set
Level meter	Product number	Set
Thermometer	Model number	Set
Reception meter	Power supply type	Set
Pressure/differential pressure gauge	Version	Set
Analysis meter	Company code	Set
FA sensor	AC power supply voltage	Set
Environment measuring instrument	Company name	80.0<=Min<=85.0 Set
Measuring instrument for laboratory		Value=%Tasuba% Set
Auxiliary parts		
Thermowell		
Compensating conducting wire		

Document request BSU property type Clear Execute search Maximum response lines 50

Page is loaded LA 般 ? CAPS KANA

FIG.14

Easy Query-Microsoft Internet Explore

File(F) Edit(E) View(V) Favorite(A) Tool(T) Help(H)

Back Forward Stop Reload Search History

Address(D) ☐ http://omnia/ebizcal/EZQuery.jsp?RESOURCE\_NO=1&TYPE=DB&PROJECT=JEMI&VERION=null

Top page  Help

Whole classification  JEMIMA CODE2

JEMIMA ROOT

Measuring instrument     Maximum response lines

Industrial instrument

Property name	Query condition	
Company name		Set
AC power supply voltage	90.0<=Min<=100.0	Set
Model number		Set
Power supply type		Set
Version		Set
Company code		Set
Connection screw standard		Set
Connection sanitary standard		Set
Process connection		Set
Connection flange diameter		Set
Adjustment operation		Set
Liquid type		Set

Flowmeter

Level meter

Thermometer

Reception meter

Pressure/differential pressure gauge

Analysis meter

FA sensor

Environment measuring instrument

Measuring instrument for laboratory

Auxiliary parts

Thermowell

Compensating conducting wire

LA 般 ☐ ☐ ? CAPS KANA

FIG.15

```
PROJECT JEMI
#JEMIMA_ROOT
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_ROOT.JEMIMA_P000010
# Measuring instrument
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0001.JEMIMA_P000002
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0001.JEMIMA_P000004
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0001.JEMIMA_P000297
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0001.XJE010
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0001.JEMIMA_P000013
# Industrial instrument
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0002.JEMIMA_P000014 80<=Min<=85
jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0002.XJE011 Value=%toshiba%
# Flowmeter
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.XJE011
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000014 90<=Min<=100
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000002
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000004
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000297
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0001.XJE010
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0001.JEMIMA_P000013
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000198
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000061
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000025
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000037
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000549
```

FIG.16

```
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000520
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000559
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000560
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000533
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000534
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000528
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000056
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0003.JEMIMA_P000060

# Thermometer
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0069.JEMIMA_P000244
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0069.JEMIMA_P000246
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0069.XJE011 Value=%hitachi%

# Reception meter
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0114.JEMIMA_P000460

# Pressure/differential pressure gauge
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0126.JEMIMA_P000183
Jemima02Demo_v5.9999/JEMIMA.JEMIMA_C0126.JEMIMA_P000619

END
```

FIG.17